

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 11-20 are presently pending in this case.

In the outstanding Official Action, Claim 11 was rejected as including new matter; Claims 11-15 and 17-20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Brodsky et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,489,985, hereinafter "Brodsky") in view of Tomita et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,369,493, hereinafter "Tomita"); and Claim 16 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita and further in view of Chiba et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20010014543, hereinafter "Chiba").

With regard to the rejection of Claim 11 as including new matter, it is respectfully submitted that the matter objected to, "superpose an image," is supported by the original specification at least at page 10, lines 7 and 8. This portion the specification describes that "The reference image and the first object seen with high precision are superposed, within a few microns." The "reference image" is from the first camera as described from page 8, line 27 to page 9, line 3 and at page 9, lines 17-22. The "first object seen with high precision" is the image from the second camera as described at page 9, lines 23-27. Thus at least at least these portions support the phrase "the computer is configured to superpose an image from the second camera of an area to be machined on one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an image from the first camera of an area including all of the objects" as recited in Claim 11. Consequently, the rejection of Claim 11 is including new matter is believed to be overcome.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 11 and 20 as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita, that rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 11 recites in part:

a supply of objects with prepositioning on their reference surface;
an object support tray;
a galvanometric head comprising:
a first wide field camera with a focusing lens, with a first filter located at an output from the first camera,
a second narrow field camera with a focusing lens, with a second filter located at an output from the second camera,
a guide mirror,
galvanometric deflection mirrors, and
a lens that displays at least one object located on the tray;
a laser source; and
a computer on which a shape recognition software is installed for checking operation of the first camera, the second camera, the laser source, and movement control means for the galvanometric head,
wherein ***the computer is configured to superpose an image from the second camera of an area to be machined on one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an image from the first camera of an area including all of the objects.***

Brodsky describes a laser marking system and method.¹ The outstanding Office Action conceded that Brodsky does not teach or suggest “a first wide field camera” and “a second narrow field camera” as recited in Claim 11, and cited Tomita as describing these features.² However, it is respectfully submitted that Tomita only describes that ***only one*** of two imaging devices or cameras may be used.³ For example, column 9, lines 25-31 of Tomita states “When the position of the electronic component 4 on the nozzle 3 has been observed by ***either*** the first ***or*** second imaging apparatuses 6, 43, then the optical component 8 may be moved linearly in its plane, along rail 22, so that it is clear of the axis of the nozzle 3, and the electronic component 4 may be lowered onto a printed circuit board 5.” (Emphasis added.) Further, column 10, lines 5-20 of Tomita recites:

¹See Brodsky, abstract.

²See the outstanding Office Action at page 3, lines 4-9.

³See Kawasaki, column 13, lines 36-40.

Thus, the controller 12B may *select* the appropriate imaging apparatus 6, 47 in dependence upon the size of the electronic component 4 without any physical movement of the optical components 8, 23 or beam splitter 48, since the beam splitter 48 permits an image of the electronic component 4 to be generated simultaneously at the first and second imaging apparatuses 6, 47. Therefore, the embodiment of FIG. 14 has the advantage that, independent of the size of the electronic component 4, its position relative to the nozzle 3 may be determined rapidly because the controller 12a will *select only* the appropriate signals from the first and second imaging apparatuses 6, 47 for further processing.

By suitable design of the beam splitter 48, *either the first or second imaging apparatus 6, 48 may be used to observe the printed circuit board 5.*

(Emphasis added.)

The outstanding Office Action cited the above portion of Tomita in support of the rejection of record, asserting that “applicant’s claims do not state that an image must be superimposed.”⁴ Thus, the outstanding Office Action apparently did not consider the subject matter asserted to be new matter. As this subject matter is supported by the specification, as noted above, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 11 *does* recite that the computer is configured to superpose an image from the second camera of an area to be machined on one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an image from the first camera of an area including all of the objects. In this regard, it is further respectfully submitted that Tomita does not teach or suggest a computer configured to superpose an image from a second camera of an area to be machined on one of the objects in narrow field with high resolution on an image from a first camera of an area including all of the objects. Therefore, Tomita does not teach or suggest “a first wide field camera,” “a second narrow field camera,” *and* “a computer” as defined in Claim 11. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Brodsky does not teach or suggest these features either. Consequently, Claim 11 (and Claims 12-19 dependent therefrom) is patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita.

Claim 20 recites in part:

⁴See the outstanding Office Action at page 5, lines 20-22.

depositing objects, positioned on their reference face,
on the tray;
***displaying all the objects in wide field, with
identification of each object with its position and its
orientation;***
***displaying an area to be machined in narrow field
with high resolution, on one of the objects;*** and
machining the object using a beam output from the
laser source.

As noted above, Tomita only describes that ***only one*** of two imaging devices or cameras is used. Thus, at best the device described by Tomita displays an area in wide field ***or*** displays an area in narrow field. Therefore, Tomita does not teach or suggest a method including “displaying all the objects in wide field” ***and*** “displaying an area to be machined in narrow field with high resolution” as defined in Claim 20. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Brodsky does not teach or suggest these elements either. Consequently, Claim 20 is also patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 16 as unpatentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita it further in view of Chiba, it is noted that Claim 16 is dependent from Claim 11, and thus are believed to be patentable for at least the reasons discussed above. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Chiba does not cure any of the above-noted deficiencies of Brodsky and Tomita. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 16 is patentable over Brodsky in view of Tomita it further in view of Chiba.

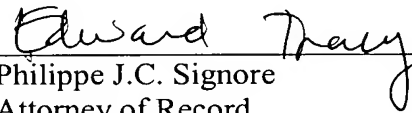
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Accordingly, the pending claims are believed to be in condition for formal allowance.

An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward Tracy", is written over a horizontal line.

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